ruste of justice, expething extensibed, and another sections in malice. Throughout the abole work. I shave family described my own feelings, and in many entances the feelings and opinions of others. If the public should be pleaved to receive this volume favourably, it will be followed by another on the arms subject, containing equally interesting enatter; and the author, at test, humbly hopes that this volume may be the means of turning the attention of the generator, and the legislature of our state, towards an immediate indirty into state prison management.

The following extracts show the effects of imprisonment at the Great School for finishing the education of sceundrels at Greenwich.

Greenwich.

16. May, 1819, I was unfortunately compelled to an acquaintance with the concerns of the prison. Although I had lived all my life time, in the city of New York, I had never, until then, entered the dreary prison gate. It was always to my mind a horrid place, and I naturally expected to find every visage sad, every eye sunk, every cheek pale, and every heart among the convicts uncommonly depressed. The severity of punishment—the solitude of adversity—the bleakness of their prospects—the agony of their destitution—the florrid result of their crimes—I assuredly thought were fully calculated to produce such appearances. But I was entirely mistaken There was nothing to be seen, but unbounded levity Cheerfulness and contentment ded levity Cheerfulness and contentment played upon their cheeks; quietude of mind was visible in their actions. Depraved in Cheerfulness and contentment was visible in their actions. Depraved in the most shocking degree, they evinced every thing unmanly, obscene and disgusting. Relinquishing all claim to a single principle of virtue, they dwelt upon vice with unlimited pleasure, and rebuked the least image of rectitude, that appeared. To escape the brutahity of their wicked persecution, it was indispensably necessary for a well meaning man to associate with them, and become a vagabond equally desperate with themselves I saw that re

perate with themselves I saw that re perate with themselves I am that if arm, in their unheeded sequestration was utterly impossible; and that it argued little less than lunacy to indulge such a hope.—Vice grew in potency, its growth could nobe checked The energies of henevolence were entirely paralysed Imprisonment be checked The energies of henevolence were entirely paralysed Imprisonment was divested altogether of its terrors. A Charybdis had been avoided for a Scylla of destruction. The convicts had been seclud ed from the fascinations of vice, to become desperately depraved in the very shade of

desperately deprayed in the very snade of their solitude. pp. 21. 22.

The following extract shows that all feel ing is not shut without the yeals of the prices on; and thatever some one of the muses has been record up for a similar to the prices. I used to walk about the prison, and was enriched enough to there every thing that

eurious enough to observe every thing that passed, without lisping my opinion upon any subject, although often asked to do so. My mind was always too much depressed, to indulgs in any levity. The convicts regarded me as a formal and solitary being, from whom little pleasantry could be expected, and with whom very little freedom could be taken. I wandered among them curious enough to observe every thing that could be taken. I wandered among them, in a state of partial abstraction; with no valued friend—no agreeable associate—no welcome companion. The scene was too welcome companion. The scene was too much chequered with misery, to allow me any feeling but that of pointed grief Many of those around me, could drown the remembrance of their adversity; I could find no draught, that would sink mine into oblivion. The cruel dart of my injury, had been been also nevertified; and apathy been barbed by ingratitude; and apathy seemed identified with the feelings of my relatives. Sorrow appeared to be the inse parable companion of my misfortunes; her wrinkled visage and dejected mein, were ever in my view. My relatives, were, occasionally, allowed to call and see me, and to inform me of their exertions to procure my liberation. Samptimes my hones were my liberation. Sometimes my hopes were animated, often times they were depressed. My mind was continually in a state most maddening fermentation. I ardently sought a restoration to liberty, but O! how often I despaired of realising it. At one hour, I felt the assurance that my liberation was at hand; at another, my hopes were chilled, by the remembrance of disappoint. ment. It was with such feelings, and un-der such impressions, that the following was penned:

To the pallet of straw, where the prisone In an agonised hour of sorrow

Hope darted her cheery, her life giving ray,
And said "111 release thee to morrow."

And said "I'll release thee to morrow."

Ilis poor weeping heart, caught the echoing thrill,

The balm, 'twas of exquinite healing,

And light was his pulse, as the dew of yon hill, And purely extatic his feeling.

His fancy depicted the smile that would

greet
His return, to his home of affection,
His wife, and the sweet little babe that he'd Were dear to his inmost reflection.

The bright tear of joy, that would welcome him home,
Stood trembling, in chrystal before him,

The gleam of delight, that would hallow his dome
Like a sun burst of glory, played ver His soul is translated to regions of bliss,

His habe he folds close to his bosom, His wife's ruby lips, glow with constancy's And vocal, 'twere death now to love him:

Mis breathings of rapture, creative now He feels a new transport each minute,

But sorrow o'ertakes him—he wakes—
'cwas a dream,
With luxury—rapture—grief, in it.

It boasts no poetre beauty, it, uncouthly, pourtrays the feelings of expectation blight

IDLENESS

IDLENESS
Is the most paintal situation of the mind, as standing still, eccording to Galen, is of the body. The irksomeness of being idle is humourously bit off by Voltaire's old woman Candide, who puts it to the philosopher which is worst, to experience the miseries through which every one of us have passed, or to remain here doing nothing.

A BACHELOR

saing the uncomfortable prospec of celluley, and comparing the respective happiness of the married and single state, and comparing the respective happiness of the married and single state, satelaimed, swhat can make the bitter cap of a backslor's Rie go down!' and in the same tone by way of said condoins response, observed survey as pass?

The Landon Courier of the 18th June, contains eletrate of fetter, from 5th Lower, Wilson; to J. G. Lambton Esq. Has any, 1000 men have been sent to the army from Vigo, and every man in the term is smalled in the militis; that the province of Gellicia could be defended with 12,000 troops a gainest the whole army of the Duked Angoulett; that Corunns is attached to the constitution. Between Vigo and Corunna as had on. Between Vigo and Coranna has had seen 5000 men, wasting nothing but supplies and discipline to make them. The best troops in the world, for a Spaniard with wa ter and a bit of bread, for a kind of pea, will march 40 miles a day. With some good officers and noncommissioned officers (British) Sir Robert pledges himself to raise at army of 25,000 men in two months, if he can only get arms and equipments.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The Newark Eagle states that most, not all, the representatives to Congress from New Jersey, are triendly to the views of Mr. Crawford. Hence he infers the im propriety of a Congressional Caucus to de-cide upon the candidate for the presidency. But are editors of netvepapers who so often assume to be the people on questions of public concernment, better fitted to decide such matters? Treuton paper.

FATAL EXPERIMENT.

A young man by the name of Luman Slade, was lately found dead in his distillery, in Madison county, (N. Y.) on his kness with his neck resting on the loop of It is said he had recently disputed ne possibility of a person's hanging him self in that position, and that probably he was making an experiment, merely to try the truth of his proposition, without any expectation of its fatal result. The verdict of the jury was accidental death.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

From the New London Gazette Bank of the United States vs. Sill .-

case come up by a writ of error, to the Su preme Court of Connecticut, at the July term, 1823, to reverse a judgment in the court below, in an action at law, in favour of Sill, against the Bank. The facts were found by a special verdict, and were briefly these:-The plaintiff, below, in December 18'9, was the owner of a bank bill of the United States Bank, in the hands of his agent in Ohio. For the purpose of trans-mitting it safely by mail, from Ohio to the

to halves, and one part forwarded by mail, to the plaintiff, which was duly received; and afterwards the remaining half was put into the mail, but never reached the plain tiff. This was done subsequent to the publication of the notice by the Directors, that the Bank would not pay notes voluntarily, unless upon the production of all the parts. The plaintiff applied to the Bank other terms than those specified in tice. Judgment was rendered in the Court below, for the plaintiff, for the amount of the bill and interest from time of the demand and refusal of payment. To reverse that judgment the present writ of error was

The case was argued by Dagget and Law, for the plaintiffs, and Goddard and Waite, for the defendant in error. It was argued on the part of the plaintiffs

in error, that the holder of a half bill could not recover in a court of law, unless he produced both parts, or proved the actual deatruction of the part not produced—that if the holder of a note voluntarily cut it into parts, and lost one of them, it amounted to a voluntary destruction of the note, and discharged the maker; and that at all events, the Bank could not be Tendered liable for acts done subsequent to the publication of the notice

But the Court decided, that as the plaintiff below proved himself the owner of the whole bill, and the possessor of one half, he was entitled to recover, on the ground that neither the finder nor any subsequent holder of the lost half could sustain an action against the Bank, because he could not prove himself the holder of the whole bill; that, as the bill in this case was not cut for the purpose of discharging the Bank or destroying the bill, but for its security, by essening the chances of a loss by mail, the Bank was not thereby discharged. he publication of the notice could not change the law, nor vary the legal obligation of the contract. Judgment affirmed.

SOMETHING NEW.

On Friday the 4th July Mr. Pitchlynn a Choctan of considerable promise at school in this place delivered an extemporaneous 4th of July uration in the Choctaw language, in the presence of a number of citizens, and those who have frequently wirnessed the displays of indian oratory pronounce it to have been a enoise specimen. We think it proper to state that the delivers of this oration was unfolicited

[Ten. Columbian.

ATRADING

And hunting party, consisting of about 75 Americans, commanded by General Ashley, left our frontier settlements the past spring for the Rocky Mountains. On the second of June, 2 or 300 miles shore the Councit Bluffs, they were stacked by the Ricaras Indians, who killed 14 of the Ameri-Ricaras Indians, who killed 14 of the American party, and wounded 9. General Ashlev then took post, with one boat and 30 men, a few miles below where the attack was made, and sent his wounded and disaffected men hack to Council Bluffs. Colonel Leavenworth, by order of Gen. Atkin son, marched from Council Bluffs on the 20 of June, with a body of troops and friendly Indians, to punish the Ricaras, who were reported to have taken post and fortified themselves.

EXEMPLARY JUSTICE.

Accounts from Jamaica, received at N. Orleans on the 14th ult state that twenty pirates, in addition to the former lots, were hung at Kingston in the latter part of June. A large piratical brig, with 12 or 14 guns, and 150 men, from Havana, was said to be eruising off Kingston.

TWO CUCUMBERS were raised in Hager's Town this season each of which reighed two pound and a quarter, and measured fourteen inches in length, and 9 inches in orrestmarence.

Maryland Gasette.

Letter to the Edward the Mathestantelfigures.

Whealing, 17th July, 1823.
Since travelling from the city of Wash
ington to the buse, 1 is a new time surprised, that the Canal spulses of to Crim
burnised Status buse, 1 is a new time surprised. There,
11 is large, extent of broken mountaineds
caunitry, which, for a considerable time to
come, may not be unlivated. There is, at
the same time, however, a vasi quantity of
rich delightful soil, the product of which is
carried to Ballimore in response, as great
edut.

of the Potomac, besides the products

the rich region of country watered by the Shenandoah, will be brought down and

Shenandoan, will be brought dotted and made to centre at the city, giving life and activity to business. New Orlgan's being the depot for such an extended range of country, and hence so frequently glutted, and withal is a place of such great risk for the articles of flour and pork, that not much is hazarded in believing that the completion of a casal to Comberland many

pletion of a canal to Cumberland may draw thither articles even from the banks of the Ohio That which is mercantile in-

terest is always mercantile feeling; fortrade

vill take any direction wherethe probabilities of profit are greatest.

Lis no unfair conjecture to say that, by this canal, for 25 or 0 miles on each side of it, the trade will be drawn; if so, the

calculation made will show an extent o

country, nothing short of ten millions of acres. Now, let the supposition be that of

his quantity, only a tenth is fit to be culti-

acres of land will pour upon the District of

I am sire of one thing, howevery that the indexising along the hank of the Poto mac must be a matter of infinitely less mag

nitude, for to this, nature has already par-tially assented. The people of the District may sit down and imagine, that, because

the government is with them, great benefits are obtained, & that by and by this will make their city; but were I largely the owner of

property there, and the question were sub-mitted to me, to take the canal or the seat of government, I would most unhesitating.

ly preier the former; and, in the decision would make, should obtain advantages su

perior to those which have reared Philadel

perior to those which navereared Philadelphia and Baltimore to what they are. The commercial advantages of the city of Washington would then be inferior to no place in our country, with the exception of New York and New Orleans; and this being the case, capital, so much wanted, would flow to it as a matter of course. Any dispassionate man, who will look to the fine and fertile region of country, through which

onate man, who will took to the first fettile region of country, through which flows the Potomac and the Shenandoah, cannot question but that the metropolis of our country, whenever a liberal enterprise shall assist, will become one of our most commercial, prosperous, and flourishing cities. There is a part of anathy, however.

that at present arrests exertion. The advantages derived from the large expenditure

of public money, give such repose, that the

inhabitants rest satisfied, without any at-tempt at those measures, which, if execut ed, must and will render Washington a

great, a splendid city. To begin, is all that

der them alive to the measure; while Con

cheerfulness unite, in rearing up, and pres

sing to prosperity, a city that ought to be considered the child of the Union.

considered the child of the Union.

If a man, possessed of \$20,000 worth of City property, should actually give away one half of ittowards this canal, the increased value of the residue. In ten years from

its completion, would be rendered of infi-nitely greater value than the whole at pre-sent. You may think me too sanguine, but my calculations are based upon the fer-

try; and having no interest at stake, not be

a resident of, or interested in the City

a representative for Florida in the next

NOTICE.

Will be sold on the first day of No-

rember next, at public sale, if not pre-

viously sold at private sale, in Anne-Arundel county, and adjoining the land of Edward Collinson, that tract of land called Bessendon and Gassa-

way's Meadows, containing one hun-

dred and forty one acres, more or less It is superior for grazing land, and remarkably kind for cultivation. On

the land there is a large roomy dwelling and kitchen, not quite finished, and several other small out houses.

and the land is nearly inclosed with

chesnut and cedar fencing. There is plenty of all kinds of wood. Those

wishing to purchase had better view the land. For terms of sale apply to

William Steuart, Esq. at Mount Stey-

For Sale or Rent,

The House in which the subscriber

art. Aug. 7.

nd resources of the contiguous coun

There is a sort of apathy, however

Columbia their surplus products, as the na

Annapolis, Thursday, Aug. 7, 1829

BANK DIRECTORS.
In election held at the Banking House in this city, on Monday last, the follow ing gentleman were appointed directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, for

of the Farmers Bank of Many,
the Western Shore.
For the City of Annapolis and Anne Arundel County.

Alexander C. Magruder,
Henry Maynadier,
James Shaw,
Richard Harwood, of Thos.
Lohn Ridgely.

carried to Baltimore in response at great cost.

Cumberland is 198 miles from Washington, and about the same distance wast after Ohio Supposing it practicable so make a canal only to the place, and this sill thouse less, on examination, he found to be as far as it can be extended, yet the are shringes of the eastern markets, over these of New Oricans, will make it the policy of the people to send their surplus produce, over the national turnpike to Cumberland, where must be the great depor Thomas Harris Luke W. Barber, St. Mary's county. Samuel Chapman, Charles county. Richard Grahame, Calvert county. Francis M Hall, Prince George's county Henry Howardol John, Montgomery coun be the great depot

The consequence of this will be, that the
productions from Washington to Wheeling,
a distance of two hundred and sixty miles,
and for twenty or thirty miles on each side

Joseph Smith, Frederick county.
John T. Hason, Washington county.
William M. Mahon, Allegany county.
Samuel Bloale, Baltimore county. Henry Dorsey, Harford county.
Directors for the Branch Bank at Frede
lick Town.
John Tyler,
John M. Person,

John Tyler, Casper Mantz, William Ross, Richard Potts, George Baltzell, Henry Kemp, Benjamin Rutherford John Brien,

HAIL STORM .- We regret to hear, that a heavy faft of his was experienced in Prince George's county on Tuesday last. The tobacco and corn, it is said, have suffered materially by it.

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE GROSSCUT CANAL This state has not yet become a stock holder in the above named canal. The reason assigned is, that the state of Delaware has not yet taken shares to the amount of 20,000 dollars in the canal, which is made the condition in our law on which the trea surer of Maryland is authorised to subscribe for two hundred and fitty shares.—
True, it has been represented to our treasu Colombia their surplus products, as the natural channel through which they must pass. The people of Baltimore, aware of the benefit it will be Washington, and of the injury it must be to their city, already contemplate a canal from Harper's Ferry. Of its practicability, and of the country over which it shall pass, I know nothing; rer, that the sum of twenty thousand dollers has been subscribed in Delaware by certain individuals in that state, yet the state herself is not pledged by any act of her legislature of which we are aware, to become substitutional to the causal. Until Delaare does, as a commonwealth, interest her red the amenas required by the late

this state, our treasurer cannot subscribe in behalf of Maryland. The intention of the Maryland law is to make the canal ar The neglect of the legislature of Delaware, in not securing that state an interest in the work, is much to be regretted, as the con-

sequence may be a delay of its execution. HIPPOPOTAMUS TERRESTRIS,

i. e. The Land Water Horse
An animal of this species has been lately carried to New-York. It was taken in South America, nearthe Isthmus of Darien and is no doubt the first of its kind ever exhibited in the United States In Europe, Hippopotami are not to be found, and consequently are no less objects of curiosity there than in this country. "The Behe moth of Job, is understood to have been no other but the Hippopotamus; whose

strength, size and manners, are beautifully alluded to by the author of the sublime book? in its fortieth chapter.

We have before us a work on zoology, which contains many of the satious parts of the world. Among the names, of sainty of the sainty of sainty of the sainty of sainty of the sainty of sainty or sainty of the world. Among the names, of authors quoted, is that of Bruce, from whom we learn, that hippopotdmi "abound in all the lakes and rivers of Abyssinia, Nubia and Upper Egypt, though culvitivation has expelled them from Lower Egypt. Sparman represents them as not less numerous in the southern parts of Africa." It is likewise said on the authority of a captain Burtz, that they have been seen to rise to the surface of the sea on the eastern coast of the continent to herath and neigh. is wanted.

The western sections of Virginia and Maryland are sufficiently interested to ren-

of that continent, to breath and neigh.

The following description of the animal, its habits, and the manner in which it is taken is gathered from the work before mentioned: The hippopotamus is sometimes about 17 feet long and about 7 high. His head is of an enormous size; his mout! amazingly-wide, the jaws armed, each with four cutting teeth, and two tusks. A tooth is sometimes 27 inches long, and weighs six pounds nine ounces. In figure the hippopotemns resembles an ox more than any other common animal. His eves and nostrils are disproportionately small. His ears are likewise small, pointed and thickly covered with a short fine hair. The body is thinly covered with hair, at first sightscarcely discernible It appears mouse coloured at coming out of the water, but when dry is of an obscure brown Thail is about a foot long and almost bare.—The legs are short and thick; the hoofs divided into four separate parts. Tho an amphibious animal it has no membranes connecting the divisions of the hoofs. The ing a resident of, or interested in the City, is a sufficient reason why my judgment is, most probably, not estranged, or at variance with accuracy. The only interest 1 have is a desire to see the Metropolis of this nation rendered prosperous and splendid, as far as discreet and proper exertion can make it. Respectfully, yours. General CALL, of Pensacola, is elected connecting the divisions of the hoofs. The voice of the adult is described by some as

having a perfect resemblance to the neigh-ing of a horse.
"Although an inhabitant of the waters, **Atthough an inhabitant of the waters, the hippopotamus is well known to breathe air like land animals. On land he finds the chief part of his food. He may, gernaps, occasionally leed on aquatic plants; but he very often leaves the waters, and commits water devastations through all the adjacent cultivated fields. On the banks of the high often deleats the hopes of the husband. cultivated fields. On the banks of the Nile, he often deleats the hopes of the husband man; even a large field of corn or clover is soon entirely despoiled of verdure by his espacious jaws. In the south of Africa, he commits similar ravages. Not only grass, but boughs and roots of trees and almubs are articles of his ordinary food. In cultivated tracts, it is commonly in the night night that the hippopotamus leaves his retreats in the rivers, and wanders into the reats in the rivers, and wanders into the He descends to the bottom of the fields. He descends to the outloom of the deepest river, and walks along it with the same slow stately pace, as if on land, and breathing the open air. But he cannot continue under titer beyond a certain length of time. He must ascend at intervals to of time. He must ascend at intervals to opinion and direction prayed; for from the surface to discharge the contents of his lungs, and drive in fresh air. He appears at times in the sea, and is seen going out with the tide; fact it appears probable that sea water does not serve him to drink; for Sparrman relates, that a hippopotamus, who, having been disturbed in the tivers, which the bank notes, which form the subject of the sulty beionged in the serve of the Haure of the first probable to come every pight on shore to drink water out of a notation well, tift he was

et ist shot. It has been pretaules, franks
fispoporamits devoure great quantities of
fish; but, it spopers with the fulles of
dence, both fron the relations of many fravellers, and from the structure of the domuch in specimens which more been dissected, that he is 'nourished solety, or almost solely, on wayerable food. The walks
with a tardy paces and is tapable of solit;
the agility, that even a hillock, be wall of a
very moderate height, presents to him an
insurmountable barrier. Unless when accidentally provoked or wounded, he we maver offensive. But, when his fitry is provoked, revenge is easily in his power. With
his teeth he easily breaks a boat in preces;
or where the river is not too deep; he will
raise it on his back, and overset it.

The Egyptians practice a very artiful con-

raise it on his back, and overset it.

The Egyptians prectice a very artiful contrivance for destroying this animal. On some place where they expect an improportamus to pass, they throw a large quantity of peas; thene the hungry animal eggerly devours ar soon as he perceived them; tuch a quantity of dry food soon disposes him to drink; and the water swelling the peas in his belly, bursts the vessels, and he falls dead on the shore. The Hottentois sometimes practice the same stratagem. But they practice the same stratagem. But they more commonly either intercept the animal in pits dug in places through which he has been observed to pass, or shoot him with

tin balls.
The hippopotamae afferds many articles of considerable withty to human life flesh is a wholesome, and not unpleasant food. The blood of this animal is said to be used by the Indian painters as one of their colours. Belon speaks of a tame hip-popotamus as an animal of a very mild and gentle character? .

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

AGREEABLY TO PUBLIC NOTICE! AGREEABLY TO PUBLIC NOTICE.

A respectable number of Republican years assembled in the id-Election District of Anne-Arundel county, when Ellis Thomas, Esq. was called to the chair, and Dr. Alexander was appointed secretary. The meeting being organized, the following pressible and resolutions were adopted, by a majority of twenty to two:

Whereas, it appears manifest from the calling of meetings throughout said county.

whereas, it appears mannes from the calling of meetings throughout said county, that there are some persons determined to persist in forming a ticket by Caucus; had whereas it is well understood that a majority of the Reflublican Voters disapprove of caucus nombashons at this time, considerations are not contrary to Reing them ubnecessary and contrary to Re-publican principles, and tending (agreeably to the manner in which they have been late-(y conducted.) indirectly to deprive the maly conducted,) indirectly to deprive the ma-jointy of the right of suffrage: And viewing; 33 an independent reproducts studies do, with jealously and suspicion every encroach-ment on those inestimable priviliges which are guaranteed to us by the best of Govern-

Wherefore Resolved, That it is the opini. on of this meeting, that caucusing, under existing circumstances, is unnecessary, and that every attempt to form a ticket in that that every attempt to form a ticket in way, at this time, should be discountenan-ced, and receive the decided disapprobation

ced, and receive the declared disappedation of every genu ne Republican.
Resolved, That these proceedings bepublished in the two Annapolis papers.
ELLIS THOMAS Chairman.
E. C. ALEXANDER Secretary.

August 2, 1823. COURT OF APPEALS, JUNE TERM,

1823 Towson, vs. The President and Directors

Towson, vs. The President and Directors of the Havre de Grace Bank
[Argued by Johnson and IFrader for the appellant, and Williams for the appelless.]
Appeal from Baltimore County Court.
The opinion of the Court was delivered by BÜCHANAN, J. The testimony, (substantially,) on which the appelless rested their case, as stated in the bill of exception, was that John Hagg, intending to go to Baltimore for the purpose of purchasing goods, and having two hundred and fally dollars in notes of the Harred Grace Bank, applied to the cashier of that institution for Baltimore paper in exchange, who gave him an equal smount in Baltimore paper, but left the notes of the Harred Grace Bank in the hands of Hagg, and directed him to pass ten away in Baltimore for the benefit of the link, or if that could ask be effected, to return them, which he agreed to do; that there was no lost of the notes to Hogg, and that the arrangement was made entirely for the accommodation et the bank. That Hore proceeded to Balti. made entirely for the accommodation of the bank. That Hogg proceeded to Balti-more, taking with him thetwo hundred and fifty dollars in notes of the Havre de Grace Bank, and put up as a guest at the house of the appellant, who was a common interest in the city of Baltimore. That on the evening of the 27th of September 1816, Hogg (being then a guest at the house of the appellant,) intending to go out, gave his pocket book, containing the said two hunpocket book, containing the said two nun-dred and fifty dollars to daron Wright, the a bar keeper of the inn, for safe keeping; that on the following moraing he asked Wright for his pocket book, who told him that it was locked up in the appellant's room who had gone to market with the key, and thet had gone to market with the key, and they under pretence of going to the market, in search of the appellant, in order to procure the key, Wright absconded, and never afterwards returned; that on the return of the appellant from market, Hogg asked him for the pocket book, and told him what Wright had said, who said that it was not in his room, and that what Wright had said, who said that it was not in his room, and that what Wright had said. Wright had said, who said that it was not in his room, and that what Bright hadstated was false, and expressed his fears in the fact to the pocket hook; that Hogg had no intimacy with Bright, and did not introduced any personal confidence reposed in him, but exclusively on account of his situation in the inn, and that neither the pocket book, nor any of its contents, have ever been received or recovered back, by Hogg, or the appellers. To which there was no opposing evidence; but it was preved on the part of the appellant, that Hogg was in the city of Baltimore on his own but siness, and was alone answerable and bound to the appellant for his expenses at the imto the appellant for his expenses at the inn-and that he never considered the appelless as answerable for them. Whereupon the opinion of the court, and their direction to the jury that the appelless were not satisfactors. the jury, that the appellers were not estilled to recover, were prayed by the council for the appellant, and the court did right in the finising upon that testimony, to give the opinion and direction prayed; for from the facts set out as furnishing the cause of action, if true, it is clear that the bank notes, which form the subject of the suit, belonged to the form the subject of the suit, belonged to the free indeat and Directors of the Harrie & Grand Bank, and that John Hogg was chromed and empowered to dispose of them for the bencht of the bank, and that queed his the servant of that institution. Commet lan keepers, without any particular con irect or agreement for that margine answershle for all louis in their masses and guite received by the autor a healing themselves or their servants, to trave and guite received by them;—and it was to robbed of his, master a man goods, the master may maintain the against the lom keeper; in whose hop loss was astatained. Here is appeared that the pocket book containing the notes belonging to the Harry de Bank, was given for sale keeping by to the bark serper of the Inn, that the et book and notes were lost, and net gained, and that Hogg, at the tim ware so, lost, was a guest, at the in ceived there by the appearance is and, that it does not appearance the right or power in law to specify in any servery for the use and fit of the state, and that the charter or act corporation searryer, for the use and fit of the state; five hundred shared capital stock, to be subscribed for inventer as the fregislature may direct fit of the state, five hundred shares espital stock, to be subscribed for in manner as the legislature may direct connecting the institution with the concerns of the state, and in the 2 tion provides, that any director, offi-other person, holding any share, the said bank stock, who shall comm fraud or embessiement touching t ney or property of the bank, shall ble to prosecution by indictment name of the state. It is therefore a public haw which requires not proved as a private act, but must be ally taken notice of as all other ally taken notice or as all other laws. There is nothing in the arg attempted to be drawn from the exoffered on the part of the appellan Hogg was, at the time of the rob loss, in the city of Bakimore on business, and was alone bound for senses at the Inn. Inn. keepera are penses at the Inn. Inn-keepers are penses at the Inn. Inn keepers are able, by reason of the profit arisin from the keeping of the horses, their guests, or from the entertaining guests themselves, in the case of mother property, from the keeping or alone no profit can alice. So it guest goes to an Inn, and leaves hithere with the host, and goes away for a time, and in his absence the stolen, the host is chargeable, on of the profit arising from the keepin of the profit arising from the keepin horse; but if he goes away for sever leaving money or other dead p there, which is stolen or lost during sence, the host is not answerable loss, as at that time he was der profit or gain, either from the ke the money or goods, or from the e int of the guest bimself. It is it then to the line keeper which alond his liability, and it matters not out funds the expenses of the guest are dit is enough that he receives the tion from whence he responsibilithe premium for his risk.

Thus it is said in a case in Feber of a back his money by this friends. loss, as at that time he was der

oif A sands his money by his frier is robbed in the inn at which he is A shall have the action"—and the A shall hare the action"—and the reason why hydrould not be so, keeper being chargeable, not onto that he entertained be owner of the or other goods, but because he recematter by whom paid, a compensible risk—The judgment in this of fore ought to be affirmed, is thereother objection than who proved bill of exception. But her event was a motion in arrest of judgment the reasons assigned are, that the in the declaration is of the loss of bank notes, and that bank notes money; and that the declaration tain and insufficient in point of larare also insisted on here, as objections. are also insisted on here, as obje the declaration. The former of t jections, that bank hotes are no cannot be sustained; they answer purposes of money, in the ordir cerns of the community; by consent they are treated as money in ment of debts, the purchase of g ment of debts, the purchase of glands, and in the every day transatween man and man, and at this only be considered as such. The legal tender unless specially object the time, and will pass by will, general description of money—as money in such a traw."

But the other of jection is fatageneral rule in preading, that the on must shew a title in the plaint cause of attion. A title defective

cause of attion. A title defective every thing that is of the essence essence of the action, without to court could have no sufficient give judgment, though the fact found for the plaintiff, and may

in arrest of judgment.
An Inn keeper is only answers where the party losing it, was a finn at the time of the loss, the pr from the entertaining of the guestiemarked, being the foundation

bility.
In an action therefore against ar er, for the loss of such property it is necessary to be set out in it tion, that the plaintiff was ague at the time of the loss, that be sence of the action, without court could have no sufficient

eoust could have no sufficient give jadgment.
In this case it is alleged in the that Hogg was a guest at the in pellant on the 27th of Septemb that afterwards, on the 28th of the money was at len, without he was a give are at the time day that it was taken away, and ing no cause of action. For the on the 27th, now contact that he on the 28th. For any thing a the declaration he might have It is not the case of a title defect which might be good after verd which might be good after verd

which might be good after verd in which no title or cause of a but, or foundation lad for a ju-The declaration is therefore feetive, and not cured by the the metion in arrest of judgmen the motion in have prevailed.

JUDOMENT R

The five pirates taken pris Watson, in his late action, is to the Capt. General (Vives) Gem. Porter, for that.

LOSS OF THE This was a constant of Little Couracon, do this and higgest All on board of hysteroded in reaching the since

now resides. For terms apply to RICHARD I. JONES.